

A careful examination of the evidence, a correction of mistakes on either side, and striking out the illegitimate votes which the Committee were proved to be such from the poll of each party. Mr. Anderson's majority is 109. The report is concurred in by Messrs. Gilmer, Daves, Campbell, Marston, McKnight, and Stratton.

Representative Corning, who had been ill, appeared in the House to-day.

It should have been stated yesterday that Mr. Pryor voted for the resolutions commending the late Live Oak contract, with the Swift distribution of patronage, the Navy-Yards, and of the appointment of Engineer Martin in connection with the decision of the contracts for machinery.

XXXVth CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, June 14, 1860.

Several petitions and reports were presented.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to.

The Senate bill to take care of and return the African Key West, and the amendment of the House, increasing the appropriation for that purpose from \$200,000 to \$250,000, was not agreed to. The vote was: Yeas, 26; Nays, 37.

Several petitions against the increase of the duty on sugar were presented.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.), from the Committee on the Smithsonian Institution. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) called up the resolution extending the session till the 28th inst. He said that unless a change was made in the day of adjournment it would be impossible to get through business.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) suggested the 21st inst.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., O.) moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Tex.) said that we could not get through with business, even if the tariff was not changed. It was not possible to get through with the country to rush the business of six months into a few days. The Senate had dilatory.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) said that the Senate had not more than this session than for years previously.

Mr. WIGFALL said he meant what he said in a previous session, the special order, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was taken up.

Great confusion existed. Half a dozen Senators addressed the Chair at once.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Mass.) suggested that the President should be requested to resume their seats.

Order being restored, the special order was postponed for a few minutes, and the resolution to adjourn was again considered.

Mr. BRIGHT moved of Mr. Hunter, chairman of the Committee on Finance, if it was possible to get through the Appropriation bill by Monday.

Mr. HUNTER said he thought they could not.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) was willing to stay till Monday to do so.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) suggested that they do not adjourn until the middle of next week, as many of the Senators will be at Baltimore, and had better extend the session, although he preferred to adjourn Monday.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said they had adjourned before the Democratic Convention which ended in a box, and would not adjourn for another unless there was reliable security that it would do something. [Laughter.] The tariff was settled. No man here is as vain as to make a speech to convince the impervious Democracy and obtain a practical result. There was no use in his, then, and listen to a long speech, and holding out false hopes to the country.

Let them go before the people on the tariff. There was no hope for it here. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Bigger) reminded him of one of the early preachers of Christianity. He was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. [Roars of laughter.] [Renewed laughter.] [Renewed laughter.] [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) desired to stay here and discuss the tariff and settle it.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend to adjourn the 26th. Yeas 24, Nays 30. Agreed to.

The main resolution was amended to adjourn on the 26th, was agreed to.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment paying the claims of the Choctaw Nation of two millions and a half, was discussed at length, and rejected.

Recess at 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed at 6 p. m.

Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) desired to get up the bill permitting Louisiana to levy tonnage duties in certain cases.

The Republican Senators objected, and urged that the Senate was too thin to consider so important a bill.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that the question had been settled by forty precedents. Senators thought this bill too important to consider when the Senate was thin, but the Senate seemed to them full enough to deplete the Treasury by adding appropriations to the pending bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which, after the consideration of various amendments, was passed.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) from the Finance Committee, reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill from the House without amendment.

The bill was passed as reported; when, at 9 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS (Rep., Mass.), from the Joint Committee on Library, reported a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the public journals from the Chambers of Deputies of Sardinia, and requesting the Speaker to convey to the presiding officer of that body the grateful acknowledgments of this House for the valuable present; and that the books be deposited in the Library.

Mr. PETTIT (Rep., Ind.), from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating \$60,000 to complete the publication of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition; \$284,000 have already been expended on the work, which consists of thirty-eight volumes, six of which are yet to be published. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill of the United States.

Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) called up the joint resolutions to reduce the price of printing 40 per cent. to take effect from the passage.

Mr. HOUSTON (A. L. Dem., Ala.) proposed an additional section, that after the present session, the printing of Congress and the Executive Department be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder for two years.

Mr. HASKIN could not accept the amendment, because it proposed to establish a system which has failed.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa), from the Select Pacific Railroad Committee, said it would be collected when the bill was before the House, objections were raised as to the security of the proposed route, which had been referred to the Committee, who had been unable to reach a decision. As the season was drawing to a close, and there was, therefore, no time for its consideration, and in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination of the subject, he offered a resolution that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

This was adopted.

The proposition of Mr. Curtis to print 50,000 copies of the bill and report of the Committee, for the use of members of the House, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.), and Mr. DAVIS (A. L. Dem., Ind.), and others, wanted to have the amendments printed, but were not granted.

Mr. CURTIS objected, saying that if all the amendments were printed, the subject would be confused, and a large volume be required.

Mr. CURTIS replied that Mr. Curtis had no bowls of affection, save for his own offspring.

Mr. CURTIS—It is the offering of the Committee I speak for.

Mr. VAILENDIGHAM (Dem., O.), from the Select Committee to which was referred the Senate bill to abolish the right of private privilege, reported it with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until the fourth Tuesday in December.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. J.), from the Committee on Elections, made a report to the sitting member, Mr. Anderson.

He gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate resolution extending the session till the 28th, was received.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.), it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Several gentlemen wanted immediate concurrences in it.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) was satisfied that Congress could get through all the business that ought to be transacted by Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said this could be done if Congress strictly confines itself to public business. If it should be ascertained on Saturday that a further extension of the session is necessary, he would so recommend.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and, in moving that the House adhere to the House bill, gave a synopsis of

the House and Senate bills. They differed, he said, in five prominent features—(1) as regards the persons who are to be the beneficiaries, the preceptors now on the Government land, the description of land brought within the purview of the law, the price, and the policy of the Government as to compulsory land sales. First, as to persons, the House bill includes all citizens over 21 years of age, and all who have declared their intention; the Senate bill excludes all but heads of families, cutting off young men over 21, a large and valuable portion of our population. Second, the House bill includes in its benefits all preceptors now on the Government land, the Senate bill excludes them, but allows them two years to buy their lands at the Government price; under the Senate bill preceptors on the land cannot take the quarter-section, they are on, but must abandon or pay for it. Third, the House bill applies to all land subject to preemption, which covers all Government land not reserved for special purposes, whether surveyed or not; the Senate bill is confined to lands subject to private entry, which are only those remaining after a public land sale, and the speculators have had their pick; land-warrant speculators, after a land sale, could acquire a title at once under the Senate bill, but an office settler would have to wait a year before he could then pay 25 cents per acre, and the Land-Office fee. Fourth, the House bill gives the land to the settler at \$10 for a quarter section; the Senate bill requires \$40 for a quarter section, twice as costly as the gradual method in Missouri. Fifth, the Senate bill compels the President to expose the public land to sale in two years after a survey; the House bill does not, but the House has passed a separate bill, now pending in the Senate, preventing sales until ten years after the survey. Mr. Colfax added, there was no land of any consequence in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Oregon, which the Senate bill would apply, and but little in California, Kansas, and Nebraska. Under the House bill, the Government land everywhere would be open to the pioneer.

The House then resolved to adjourn till their own bill without a quorum, which was adopted. Yeas 109, Nays 41 to 7 o'clock.

RECESS FROM 4 TO 7 O'CLOCK.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed at 7 p. m.

Mr. ELY (Rep., N. Y.) indicated the points of a speech. On the 26th of March last he had the honor to move a resolution, which was adopted by the House, but which no response has yet been received, calling upon the President of the United States for information relative to the practical working of the treaty concluded with Great Britain on the 3d day of June, 1854, commonly called the "Reciprocity Treaty." This treaty has at least one feature which is worthy of commendation to us under the alluring guise of a free trade measure, and was christened by the name of "Reciprocity" to delude us with the idea that it was to confer mutual and reciprocal privileges upon the people of both countries. The advantages of Great Britain, under this treaty, were to be secured by a free trade measure, and that it was at least an important step in that direction, and that the mutual benefits and blessings to follow from it would vindicate the practical wisdom of that treaty.

An important feature of the treaty and that which gives it the title of Reciprocity is the third article, which provides that certain enumerated articles being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. But a glance at the schedule shows that the schedule to the treaty is the arrangement. It appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every article of Canadian production which can ever find a market in this country, and excluding every production of the country which could find a market in the British North America. We purchase from the British North America the articles embraced in the schedule that she sells to all the world beside. To Canada the privilege of exporting to the United States, free of duty, the articles embraced in the schedule, is one of incalculable value. It is all she could ask or desire, for the schedule embraces everything she has to export. To us, the privilege of exporting the same articles duty free to the United States, is but the barren privilege of "carrying coals to Newcastle."

He then proceeded to examine the effects of this treaty upon our Federal resources. This branch of our foreign commerce, instead of yielding us an annual revenue of some \$2,000,000, in the year of operation of the treaty, an actual drain upon the Treasury to the extent of about \$50,000 a year, for, since the treaty went into operation, the revenue received at the various ports of entry on our northern frontier has so fallen off that the expenses of collecting it during the last few years, of the gross revenue of the schedule, is \$189,720. He further proceeded to show that instead of stimulating domestic industry and enterprise, it has invited the productions of foreign labor, and foreign goods, to compete with the productions of our own citizens in our own markets. View the treaty from whatever standpoint you may, it presents the same features, and the same effects upon our public revenues and the private interests of our citizens are alike pernicious. It is prejudicial alike to the interests of our farmers and mechanics, our manufacturers and our merchants, our lumbermen and our fishermen.

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